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东北马鹿和东北梅花鹿染色体核型的比较观察及其五种杂交组合后代的组型分析

俞秀璋

（中国农业科学院特产研究所，吉林市）

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摘要 本文报道了东北马鹿及其与东北梅花鹿的5种杂交组合后代的染色体组型，它们的染色体总臂数NF均为70, X是核型中最大的T} Y则是最小的SM。东北马鹿比东北梅花鹿的染色体多2对T而少1对M。二者的C带、G带带纹N Ag-NOR，的数目和分布均无明显差异。二者的F1代之所以能育，作者认为，从东北梅花鹿进化到东北马鹿其染色体进化的主要机制是罗伯逊断裂，遗传物质无明显的增减所致，据此，对动物的分类提出了我们的看法。

关键词

分类号

Comparative Observations on the Kary otype of North-eastern Red Deer and North-eastern Sika Deer and Karyotype Analysis of Their Hybrid Offsprings of Five Hybridized Combinations

YuXiuzhang

(special Wild Economic Animal and Plant Research Institute,Chinese Academy ol Agricultural Sciences, Jilin)

Abstract

<FONT face=Verdana>In this paper karyotype of North-eastern red deer（Cervus elaphus xanthopygus Milne-Edwards) and hybrid offsprings of five hybridized combinations [(C. e. x. XC. n. h.），（C.n. h. X C. e. x.），（C. e. x. XC.n. h.）X C. n. h.,（C. n. h. X C. e. x. ）] of C. e. x. and sika deer（Cervus nippon hortulorum Swinhoe) are described. The total number of chromosome arms (NF）of these deer is 70. The X chromosome is the largest telocentric chromosome and the Y chromosome is the smelest submetacentric chromosome.
 The G-banding pattern, C-banding pattern and Ag-NORs of C. e. x. are studied.C. e. x. has one pair less of metacentric chromosome than that of C. n, h., but two pairs of telmentrie chromosome more than that of the latter.
 No significant differences are found in the C-banding pattern, G-banding pattern and Ag-NORs between C. e. x. and C. 7a. h.
 Cytogenetics basis of the interspecies hybrids'（C. e. x. C. n. h.、F1）fertility is also discussed. It is suggested that these tyro kinds of deer might not be two different species,but two different subspecies in the same species.</FONT>

Key words

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